

NATIVE COUNSELLING SERVICES OF ALBERTA**NATIVE LIAISON OFFICER PROGRAM**

In Alberta, as in most other provinces and territories, Native offenders are over-represented in correctional institutions. Approximately 2% of the Canadian population is Native (Stats Canada: 1981), yet Native people make up 9% of the Federal prison population and average 15% of the provincial inmate populations. (Stats Canada: 1984)

In Alberta, Native people make up about 4% of the population, yet make up 20% of the federal prison population and 25% of the provincial correctional population.

Many Native inmates have special needs that Alberta's correctional institutions would have difficulty handling, if it were not for the services of the Native Liaison Officers, or Native Program Coordinators as they are called in the Federal institutions.

Native Liaison Officers provide services which include:

- helping inmates communicate with correctional staff;
- explaining institution regulations to inmates;
- assisting inmates with parole plans and hearings;
- escorting inmates on temporary absences;
- counselling inmates with personal, family and other problems;
- referring inmates to support programs such as NCSA's halfway house, parole and probation programs, and forestry camps;
- assisting inmates to stay in contact with their families, communities, and helping agencies;

AN 31 1986

POLARFAM

PAM
862

NCSA

translating number codes used by some of the systems.

or AT&T's telephone system, which is used by many companies to store and retrieve information.

ACON MIIW KUUNIKA NO MAISEMBOLOI PAPRIEN
-IJANI ISISHI BWA ISATIONIVOB TEND TEE FIR
TOKS

or si dot 'arecifico nos/sid evicM ent fo fmeq. fadese A

and the other two officers were present at the time of the interview.

Abbreviations as in the Canadian version is in italics (see Changes).

any sources in this study. The same conclusions (Space Guards; 1984)

Mitula swinhonis new species

from, we're in the class of classes

separates period from review.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE POLYMERIZATION OF VINYLIC MONOMERS

Lebih lanjut dardiy segera menanggung akibatnya dengan alasan :

©2012, a Majora Division of Gifford Products, Inc. All rights reserved.

* successful completion of foundation apprenticeship
in 1983-84, NCSA had 11 matriculate apprentices.

... amitutuksant (8) tūples at bezvoci ircejimis ūcū

108 | 108
1. **Geographical factors**
2. **Political factors**
3. **Economic factors**
4. **Social factors**
5. **Technological factors**
6. **Environmental factors**

- assisting inmates to develop return plans;
- providing Native cultural information to correctional staff; and
- sharing information on offenders with NCSA staff at other provincial and federal institutions.

A special part of the Native Liaison Officers' job is to assist the Native Brother and Sisterhoods. Through these organizations, Native Liaison Officers assist in setting up short and long term programs such as:

- Elders programs
- Life skills programs
- Native awareness workshops
- Cree classes
- Native craft classes
- Sweats and Sacred ceremonies
- Legal Education classes
- Drug and alcohol abuse programs
- public speaking sessions
- socials
- sporting events.

NCSA's Native Liaison Officer Program was started in 1972 when contracts were drawn up with Canadian Penitentiary Services and Alberta Correctional Services.

In 1983-84, NCSA had 11 Native Liaison Officers and Native Program Coordinators located in eight (8) institutions:

Bowden Institution	1
Calgary Correctional Centre	1
Drumheller Institution	2
Edmonton Maximum Institution	1
Fort Saskatchewan Corrections Inst.	2
Lethbridge Correctional Centre	1
Peace River Correctional Centre	2
St. Paul Correctional Centre	1

Time	Flight Level	Flight Level	Flight Level
11.0	7000	4810	4520
11.2		7000	4520
11.0	7000	00	1000
0.50	8000	1000	0000
0.70	8000	8520	5200

... und die anderen beiden bestürzten. Einmal so einfach konnte es sein.

在這段時間，我會把所有關於我的問題都列出來，然後一一回答。如果我答不出來，那就說明我還沒有完全理解。

Native Liaison Officers also provide parttime services in NCSA's Westcastle Minimum Security Forestry Camp, NCSA's Beaver Lake Forestry Camp, and the Bow River Correctional Centre in Calgary. In addition, NCSA courtworker staff provide combined liaison and court-worker services in the Edmonton and Calgary Remand Centres.

In 1983-84, program staff had a total of 11,405 client and agency contacts. Of these, 60% were with male inmates, 35% with agencies and 4% with female inmates (see table 1). Agencies contacts included Social Services, Treatment Centres and Employment Agencies. The majority of these contacts were made in provincial institutions.

TABLE 1: Number of Client and Agency Contacts at Federal and Provincial Institutions, 1983-84:

Type of Client	Type of Institution	Federal	Provincial	Total	Percent
Male Inmate		2,674	4,184	6,858	60.1
Female Inmate		17	448	465	4.1
Family		51	50	101	0.9
Agency		1,490	2,491	3,981	34.9
		4,232	7,173	11,405	100.0%

SOURCE: NCSA Liaison Statistics forms. Reprinted from NCSA's 1983-84 Annual Report.

The Native Liaison Officer Program can be summed up as being "a link" - a link between Native offenders and correctional staff, between Native offenders and the "outside", and between Native culture and non-Native culture.

1. The first step in the process of creating a
new product is to identify the market segment or
customer base that the product will serve. This
step involves defining the target audience based on
factors such as age, gender, income, education,
and interests. Once the target audience is identified,
the product can be designed to meet their specific
needs and preferences.

2. The second step is to develop a concept for the
product. This involves creating a detailed
description of the product's features, benefits,
and unique selling points. The concept should
be clear and concise, and should include a
description of how the product will be used and
what problems it will solve.

3. The third step is to create a prototype of the
product. This involves building a physical
representation of the product, often made from
plastic or metal parts. The prototype is used
to test the product's functionality and to make
any necessary adjustments before moving on to
the next stage of development.

4. The fourth step is to conduct market research
to determine the demand for the product.
Market research can be done through surveys,
interviews, and analysis of existing products.
This step helps to identify potential buyers
and to understand their needs and preferences.

5. The fifth step is to develop a marketing
strategy. This involves identifying the
target audience, determining the price point,
and creating a promotional plan. The marketing
strategy should be tailored to the specific
needs of the target audience and should focus
on creating awareness and interest in the
product.

6. The sixth step is to manufacture the product.
This involves finding a manufacturer who
can produce the product in large quantities
at a reasonable cost. The manufacturer should
have the necessary equipment and expertise
to produce the product to the required quality
standards.

7. The seventh step is to distribute the product.
This involves finding a distributor or
retailer who can sell the product to
the target audience. The distributor
should have the necessary infrastructure
and resources to handle the product
efficiently and effectively.

8. The eighth step is to promote the product.
This involves creating a marketing campaign
that highlights the product's features and
benefits. The campaign should be designed
to reach the target audience and to
encourage them to purchase the product.

9. The ninth step is to monitor the product's
performance and make any necessary
adjustments. This involves tracking
sales figures, customer feedback, and
other relevant data to ensure that the
product is meeting its intended purpose.

10. The tenth step is to evaluate the product's
success and make any necessary changes.
This involves assessing the product's
overall performance and making any
necessary improvements to ensure that it
continues to meet the needs of the target
audience.

The Beaver Lake Forestry Camp at Lac La Biche was developed by NCSA and began operations in 1979. It is designed to accommodate a maximum of 20 inmates from the St. Paul Correctional Institution. During 1983-84, 117 inmates took part in the program offered at Beaver Lake. The majority of inmates stayed at the camp between one and six months, during which time, they worked on several projects; including maintenance at the Junior Forest Warden Camp at Long Lake, Community Service work and constructing group camp sites at Shaw Lake.

The Westcastle Forestry Camp originated with the Alberta Department of Corrections and was transferred to NCSA in 1980. During 1983-84 the facilities expanded to accommodate 28 inmates from the previous maximum of 16 inmates. In total, 104 inmates participated in the program during the year. Together with the Alberta Forestry Services they maintained camp grounds by cutting down pine beetle-infested trees, repairing fences and cutting firewood.

In both camps, inmates normally work a five day week and are paid a daily incentive wage. After their work is completed, inmates may choose to take part in a variety of leisure activities, including entering local tournaments for team sports such as slow-pitch baseball, hockey and volleyball.

The camps also belong to Alcoholics Anonymous groups in neighbouring communities and inmates may qualify for Temporary Absence passes which will allow them to attend the meetings. The majority of inmates appreciate the opportunity to serve their sentences in the camp as an alternative to an institutional setting.

The cooperation and support received from the two parent institutions, St. Paul and Lethbridge Correctional Centres has greatly contributed to the success of these programs.

24

Native Counselling Services of Alberta's Beaver Lake
and Westcastle Minimum Security Forestry Camps

NCSA operates two minimum security camps in the northern and southern regions of the province. They operate in conjunction with the Provincial Solicitor General's Department and Native Counselling Services of Alberta. These camps provide inmates with work and leisure programs different from those available in other Provincial Correctional Centres, and are specifically oriented to the needs and concerns of Native inmates.

Inmates who come to Beaver Lake and Westcastle Camps generally work on forestry and community projects. The primary objectives of the camps are to aid in the reduction of recidivism by:

- 1) providing an alternate work and leisure program to that offered by most institutions;
- 2) teaching life and work skills;
- 3) involving the inmate in the community;
- 4) providing counselling by NCSA staff and other agencies; and
- 5) providing work experience that will aid the inmate in finding permanent employment upon his release.

Inmates eligible to transfer to the camps include those that:

- have served one third of their sentence
- have a record of non-violence
- are from the areas where the camps are located
- are primarily Native

Prior to an inmate being admitted they are also carefully screened by a classification committee.

Unlike other minimum security camps, Westcastle and Beaver Lake are staffed by Native Camp Officers and not Correctional Officers. The daily operation of the camps are governed by the Standard Operating Procedures put out by the Alberta Corrections Department in conjunction with NCSA.

99999 Pam:343.81:(*428)
NCSA

Native Counselling Services of
Alberta.
Native Liaison Officer Program

Borrower's Name

Date Due

K Stltnei

APR 12 1988

* Karyn Mytrash
See Reg. card

Kendra Seal

JUN 20 1988

99999 Pam:343.81:(*428)
NCSA

Native Counselling Services of
Alberta.
Native Liaison Officer Program

Boreal Institute for Northern
Studies Library
CW 401 Bio Sci Bldg
The University of Alberta
Edmonton, AB Canada T6G 2E9

University of Alberta Library



0 1620 0328 5788